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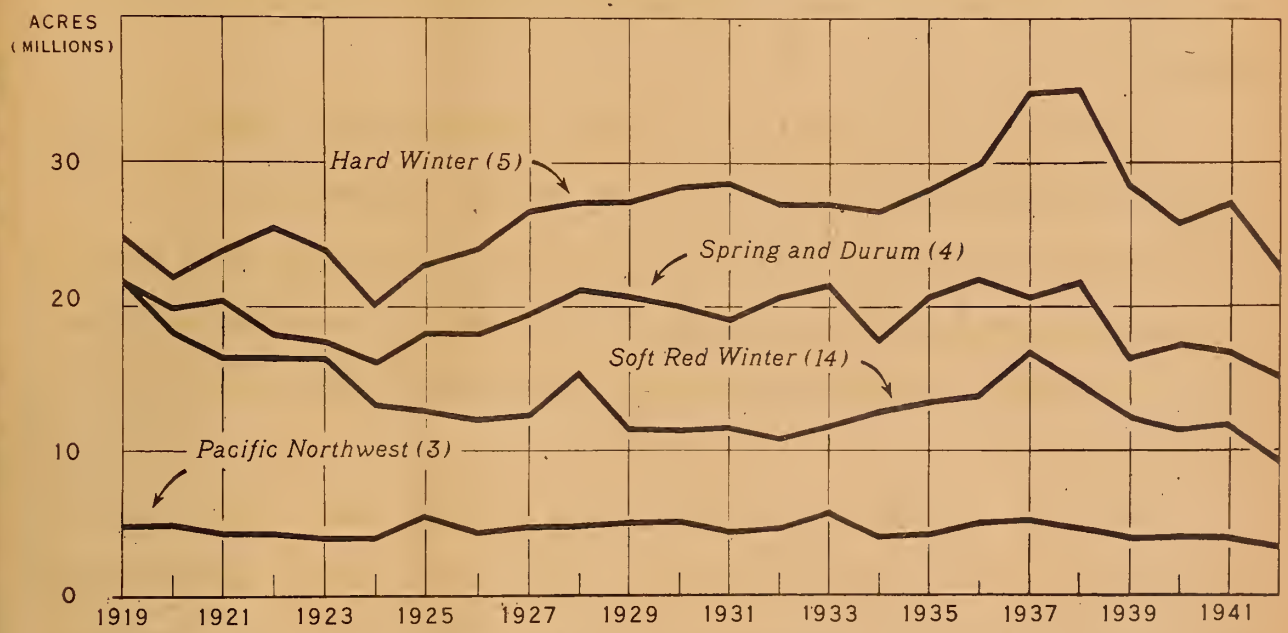
THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-70 BAE SEPTEMBER 1942

WHEAT: ACREAGE SEEDED, BY REGIONS, UNITED STATES, 1919-42



NUMBER OF STATES INCLUDED SHOWN IN PARENTHESES DATA FOR 1941 AND 1942 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 31781 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE 1942 WHEAT ACREAGES WERE REDUCED FROM THOSE IN 1941 BY 19 PERCENT IN THE SOFT RED WINTER STATES, 15 PERCENT IN THE HARD WINTER STATES AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, AND 10 PERCENT IN THE SPRING WHEAT STATES. BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS AT SEEDING TIME, THE 1942 ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT SEEDED WAS BELOW WHAT WAS INTENDED. COMPARED WITH THE 1929-33 PERIOD, BEFORE ACREAGE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS CAME INTO OPERATION, THE 1942 ACREAGES WERE LOWER AS FOLLOWS: THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST 31 PERCENT, SPRING AND DURUM STATES 26 PERCENT, AND BOTH THE HARD AND SOFT WINTER STATES 17 PERCENT. (THE TOTAL WHEAT ACREAGE SEEDED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1942 WAS 53.4 MILLION ACRES COMPARED WITH 62.4 IN 1941; THE NATIONAL ALLOTMENTS WERE 55 AND 62 MILLION ACRES, RESPECTIVELY.)

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Summary

Cash wheat prices are sharply higher than a month ago and about 11 cents above the low levels of the season. The improvement in prices reflects improved mill demand and lessening of pressure of sales in cash markets, the proposal of a price floor, and recent Congressional action on parity and loan legislation. Cash prices in most markets are still below loan values, however, and unless growers sell more wheat than is now expected instead of placing it under loan, prices are expected to reach higher levels.

The indicated production of all wheat, according to the September estimate, is 982 million bushels. Added to the 633 million-bushel carry-over this makes a total wheat supply of 1,615 million bushels. With domestic consumption now estimated at about 760 million bushels, there should be about 850 million bushels available for exports during 1942-43 and carry-over on July 1, 1943.

While the acreage for the 1943 crop is expected to be somewhat below the 55-million-bushel national allotment, yields may be higher than average as a result of favorable soil moisture conditions this fall. Unless production in 1943 is very heavy, the large disappearance expected in 1943-44 will probably reduce supplies and improve the domestic storage situation.

Present prospects are that the 1942 world crop, exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and China, may be about 200 to 250 million bushels above 1941 and 300 million bushels above average. With present large world stocks added to the new crop, the world carry-over at the end of the current marketing year will be

so large that even if it were possible to resume world shipping and increase consumption from present levels, such reduction as might take place in stocks would still leave an unusually large supply in 1943-44.

-- September 28, 1942

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1932-41, the carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 235 million bushels, production 680 million bushels, and domestic disappearance about 680 million bushels.

The loan program has been an important price factor since it came into operation in 1938. Influenced by new legislation affecting loan rates, prices rose beginning in March 1941 and prices to growers for the 1940-41 year averaged 68.2 cents. Prices for the year beginning July 1941 averaged 94.5 cents; the advance in prices reflected the higher loan rates in effect and our participation in the war.

The average national loan rate to farmers for 1942 wheat is 114 cents per bushel. In 1938-39 the loan averaged 53 cents; in 1939-40, 64 cents; in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents; and in 1941-42, 98 cents. At important terminal markets the loan values for 1942 are as follows (1941-42 values in parentheses): No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City $1.27 ($1.10) and at Chicago $1.32 ($1.15), No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago $1.32 ($1.15), No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis $1.32 ($1.15), and No. 1 Soft White at Portland $1.21 ($1.05).

The acreage seeded to wheat for the 1942 crop was 53.4 million acres and the allotment 55 million acres. Some intended acreage was not seeded, however, because of wet conditions at seeding time in the fall of 1941. The acreage seeded for the 1941 crop was 62.4 million acres, which was also the average for the 1939-41 crops. This represents a very large reduction from seedings for the 1937 and 1938 crops, when 81.1 and 79.6 million acres, respectively, were seeded -- the largest in the history of the country. There was no national acreage allotment in 1937 and that for 1938 was announced too late to be effective. In 1939 the allotment was 55 million acres, and in 1940 and 1941 it was 62 million acres.

Indicated Crop of 982 Million Bushels Slightly Below Record; Quality of All Classes Good except Soft Red Winter

The indicated production of all wheat, according to the September official estimate, is 981,793,000 bushels. The current estimate is nearly 4 percent larger than last year's 945,937,000, and second in size to the billion-bushel crop in 1915. The increase of 27 million bushels from the indication in August is all in spring wheat.

The indicated production for all spring wheat of 284,085,000 bushels places this year's crop 3.4 percent above the 274,644,000 bushel production last year, and 60 percent above the 10-year average. There are only 4 years of larger spring wheat production in the record from 1919 to date. Durum wheat is indicated at 42,432,000 bushels, which is 1.5 percent above last year's 41,800,000 bushel production. Other spring wheat production of 241,653,000 bushels is nearly 4 percent larger than last year's 232,844,000 bushels.

The indicated yield for all spring wheat of 20.0 bushels per harvested acre is a record, exceeding by 2 bushels the yields of 1895 and 1915. Both the durum wheat yield of 19.6 bushels and the other spring wheat yield of 20.1 bushels per acre are records. Yields were high in all important spring wheat States. No individual State records were established, but this year's yield is the highest in 47 years in North Dakota, in 41 years in Washington, and in 20 years in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana. Cool, wet weather has delayed threshing quite generally, and there has been considerable damage to grain in the shock. It is reported that some grain is sprouting which would lower quality and yield. An unusually favorable harvesting season is coming to a close in the Pacific Northwest.

Supplies of all classes are large this year with the exception of soft red winter wheat. The hard red winter wheat crop is grading much higher than during the same period last year. Of the receipts inspected at representative markets during July and August, 83 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 58 percent last year and 59 percent for the 8-year (1934-41) average (table 4). The quality of soft red winter is not as good as last year, with only about 54 percent of the inspections during July and August grading No. 2 or better compared with 65 percent a year earlier and an 8-year average of 54 percent. In the average 17 percent graded No. 1, while this year only 7 percent graded No. 1 (table 4). The quality of white wheats on the Pacific Coast is unusually good this season, with 92 percent of the inspected receipts during July and August grading No. 2 or better, compared with 87 percent for the corresponding period last season and an 8-year average of 90 percent.

The quality of the hard red spring wheat crop is above average, but not quite up to that of last year. Of the receipts inspected during August, 69 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 78 percent last season and 57 percent for the 8-year average, while 7 percent graded lower than No. 3 compared with only 3 percent in 1941 and 21 percent for the average (table 5). The percentage which classified as Dark Northern Spring was slightly lower than it was for last season and for the 8-year average. Rains over a portion of the belt during the harvesting season resulted in 4 percent of the receipts inspected during August grading "tough." Not since 1937 have August inspections shown more than 1 percent "tough." The quality of durum wheat is exceptionally low this season, mostly because of high moisture content and damage (table 5). Unfavorable harvesting weather resulted in 13 percent of the receipts inspected during August grading "tough." This compares with 4 percent for the same period last year and only 1 percent for the 8-year average. Only 58 percent of the inspected receipts graded No. 2 or better, compared with 75 percent for last season and 81 percent for the 1934-41 average. The percentage which classified as Hard Amber Durum this season dropped to 87 percent, compared with 95 percent for the average.

Total Supplies of 1,615 Million Bushels an All-time Record

With the carry-over on July 1 estimated at 633 million bushels and the crop at 982 million bushels, total supplies are 1,615 million bushels. This is by far the largest supply in the history of our country and compares with 1,331 million bushels last year -- the previous record. With domestic disappearance for food, feed, seed, and alcohol expected to total about 760 million bushels, there would be about 850 million bushels available for export in 1942-43 and carry-over July 1, 1943.

Acreage Seeded for the 1943 Crop Expected to be Below Allotment Level; Yields Probably Above Average

It is expected that the acreage seeded for the 1943 crop will be somewhat below the national allotment of 55 million acres. In 1942, 53.4 million acres were seeded with an allotment of 55 million acres. Seedings throughout some of the winter wheat area were below intentions because of wet weather at seeding time. In connection with the announcement last June of the national allotment for 1943, the Secretary asked wheat producers with land and equipment suitable for growing other crops needed more urgently in the war effort, to hold this land for those crops rather than plant it to wheat this fall. In mid-September, State War Boards were asked that farmers underplant their 1943 wheat allotments as much as practicable, reserving the extra acreage for such war crops as can be grown satisfactorily and for feed grain crops (except corn in the commercial corn counties) wherever such feed crops will produce about as much feed as wheat. Under plans for the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program, full wheat payments will not be made unless 90 percent of the wheat allotment is planted. In meeting this requirement, however, approved war crops 1/ may be substituted acre for acre for wheat. Price support programs will be developed, wherever necessary to support prices of war crops, in the case of feed grains through support prices on livestock and livestock products.

In the outlook statement for 1943-44 contained in the August issue of The Wheat Situation, the planting of 55 million acres and average yields of 11.9 bushels (the 20-year average per seeded acre) were assumed, which would result in a crop of 650 million bushels. The effect of seeding below the 55 million-acre national allotment level, however, may be more than offset by the effect of better than average yields resulting in a crop larger than 650 million bushels. Soil moisture conditions in the winter wheat States are very favorable this fall. In 1942 the 53.4 million acres seeded were below the national allotment of 55 million acres and yields of 18.4 bushels per seeded acre resulted in the indicated crop of 982 million bushels -- over 300 million bushels more than 650.

The disappearance of wheat for all purposes is expected to be considerably greater in 1943-44 than even the estimated 760 million bushels in 1942-43, so that unless production is very large, supplies may be reduced and the domestic storage situation improved.

1/ War crops in 1943 will include soybeans for beans, flaxseed, dry beans, dry peas, cover crop seeds, sugar beets, SxP cotton, hemp, peanuts for oil, castor beans, and possibly others to be named later.

Domestic Prices Sharply Higher

Cash wheat prices on September 25 were 9 to 13 cents higher than a month earlier (during the period August 24 to 27), when prices at Minneapolis and Kansas City were only 1 and 6 cents respectively above the lowest levels (reached August 1 at Minneapolis and July 20 at Kansas City) since October 1941. (Prices at St. Louis and Portland a month ago were 11 and 16 cents respectively above levels reached on June 3, 1942.) The improvement in prices during the past month reflects improved mill demand and lessening of pressure of sales on cash markets, the proposal of a price floor, and recent Congressional action on parity and loan legislation. The advance was in spite of an upward revision in the United States September crop report and the indication in the first official report of a record crop in Canada.

Cash prices have recently more than overcome the early advance in future prices. In July, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Chicago was 8 cents below the price of the December future. On September 26 the cash price was 1-1/2 cents above the future. Likewise, at Minneapolis in July, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring was 3 cents below the December future, and on September 26 it was 1-1/2 cents above the future.

Cash prices in most markets are still below loan values, however, and unless growers sell more wheat than is now expected instead of placing it under loan, prices are expected to reach higher levels. Market prices on September 26 at Kansas City and Portland were 4 to 5 cents under loan values, and at Minneapolis where the movement is still heavy -- and because of the large crop and high moisture content is expected to remain fairly heavy for some little time -- prices were 12 cents under the loan value. Prices of soft red winter at St. Louis on September 25 were 8 cents above the loan, reflecting short supplies of this class of wheat. In previous years when the loan has been in operation, prices appeared to rise about to loan values plus carrying charges. Whether this level will be attained or surpassed will depend largely upon the supply of free wheat remaining to satisfy current market demand, and the outcome of the policy with respect to parity prices and loan levels.

Up to September 19, 158 million bushels of 1942 wheat had been placed under loan, which compares with 205 million bushels a year earlier. The figure this year is now lagging because it is necessary for wheat held in farm storage (which is important this year) to be in store 30 days before it is eligible for a loan. Of the 158 million bushels under loan on September 19, 44 were on farms and 113 in warehouses, compared with 28 and 177 respectively in the two locations a year earlier.

With supplies of wheat in other exporting countries very much larger than average, wheat prices in those countries are expected to remain at relatively low levels. Wheat prices in the United States, however, will continue well above prices at which our wheat could compete with grain from these other countries, as a result of the support given by the agricultural programs, especially the loan program. With limits on the "free" wheat available to the market, and with price supports to growers for the new crop at a national average loan rate 16 cents above that of 1941-42, prices for the present crop are expected to average considerably higher than the 94.5 cents in 1941-42. Cash farm income from wheat in the 1942 calendar year will be sharply larger than in 1941, when it amounted to 702 million dollars. Income in 1941 was the largest since 1929.

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED TO PURCHASE DAMAGED WHEAT

A purchase program designed to aid farmers whose wheat has been damaged by fungus, such as Black Point, or which is sprout damaged, was announced September 24. Considerable damage has been reported in the Northwest, especially on durum and other spring wheats. The action was taken to avoid excessive market discounts on wheat that is ineligible for loans. The wheat purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be sold as feed wheat. For the present all purchases will be made by the Minneapolis office of the CCC.

Under the program, the CCC is authorized to purchase country-run wheat grading No. 3 or lower solely because of fungus or sprout damage, but containing not more than 14-1/2 percent moisture. Minimum prices to be paid by CCC for this wheat are 13 cents below 1942 loan values but 4 cents above the 1941 loan value. There is an additional discount of 1 cent per bushel for each 1 percent damage in excess of 7 percent total damage.

CCC was authorized also to buy wheat grading below No. 3 because of factors other than fungus or sprout damage at relative prices depending on its condition. Under no circumstances, however, will wheat grading musty, sour, weevily, or heat damaged be bought under this program.

The program provides also that only loan grades of wheat (No. 3 or better and No. 4 or No. 5 on test weight only) be delivered by the Corporation under the Feed Wheat Sales Program, but that under the supplemental wheat sales program, wheat grading Nos. 4 and 5, not exceeding 14-1/2 percent moisture, and wheat grading "Sample," not exceeding 14-1/2 percent moisture or 30 percent total damage, shall be offered for feed at discounts when available. Discounts for such wheat shall be 2 cents for Grade No. 4, 5 cents for Grade No. 5, and 10 cents for Sample Grade, not exceeding 30 percent damage. All feed wheat prices are to be based upon official grades, f.o.b. warehouse or in transit.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in the period 1938-41, and a new record is expected for 1942. The blockade and other war conditions reduced world exports of wheat and flour to 465 million bushels in 1940-41 compared with 638 million bushels in 1938-39 and 625 million bushels in 1939-40. Net exports from the United States in 1940-41 were down to 30 million bushels, compared with 106 million bushels in 1938-39 and 45 million bushels in 1939-40. Both world and United States exports continued small in 1941-42.

World Production in 1942 Above Last Year and Above Average

Present prospects are that the 1942 world crop, exclusive of the U.S.S.R. and China, may be 200 to 250 million bushels above the 3,983 million bushels estimated for 1941 and about 300 million bushels above the 1931-40 average of 3,915 million bushels. The greatest change in world production this year as compared to last year is in the Canadian crop. A crop of

615,243,000 bushels was indicated in the first official estimate of September 10, which is 303 million bushels above the revised estimate of 311,825,000 bushels in 1941. The yield in Canada this year is a record, but the acreage is the lowest since 1925. The crop indicated for the United States at 982 million bushels is 36 million bushels above last year. Production in Europe while well below average is now indicated to be only slightly below the below-average outturn in 1941, estimated at 1,420 million bushels.

Production in Argentina may be about the same as last year, while a smaller outturn is in prospect in Australia, reflecting a reduction in acreage. The Argentine acreage, estimated at 16,062,000 acres, is slightly above the early estimate of 15,814,000 acres, but 11 percent below the 18,038,000 acres seeded last year. In Australia the 10,951,000 acres licensed is considered a maximum as only licensed growers are permitted to seed wheat; the actual acreage may be somewhat below this figure. The licensed acreage represents a reduction of 13-1/2 percent from the 1941 acreage of 12,654,000 acres. Growing conditions in Australia are reported to continue favorable.

With the present large world stocks added to the new crop, the world carry-over at the end of the current marketing year will be so large that even if it were possible to resume world shipping and increase consumption from present low levels, such reduction as might take place would still leave an unusually large supply in 1943-44.

Table 1.- Weighted average cash price of wheat, specified markets and dates, 1941-42

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month												
July	98.7	109.7	98.3	107.9	100.4	113.7	99.3	116.2	103.1	122.0	86.5	99.0
Aug.	105.0	111.1	106.6	111.2	106.1	112.6	108.0	113.5	108.5	125.6	94.2	106.3
Week ended -												
Aug. 8	105.2	109.2	106.4	109.6	107.2	112.3	103.4	111.9	108.8	121.0	95.0	103.8
15	104.8	110.9	106.6	111.6	106.1	112.6	104.6	113.9	109.0	126.8	93.9	106.3
22	105.2	112.4	107.7	113.0	105.8	113.4	109.4	114.0	108.4	126.6	94.6	107.2
29	105.8	111.6	108.2	112.0	106.4	112.1	110.6	114.4	111.1	127.0	94.9	108.2
Sept. 5	109.4	114.6	111.8	116.5	109.9	115.4	114.3	118.2	113.4	133.0	96.3	112.8
12	114.9	117.9	115.9	120.4	115.9	118.6	121.6	122.5	116.9	132.2	99.4	116.0
19	113.0	118.3	114.0	120.0	116.1	119.9	121.7	122.6	115.8	---	97.8	114.9

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

Table 2.- Average closing price of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1941-42

Period	Winnipeg 1/		Buenos Aires 2/	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1941	1942	1941	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -									
July	71.5	---	---	107.3	123.5	99.9	115.2	102.4	116.3
Aug.	69.3	---	---	115.3	120.9	108.1	113.8	110.1	113.5
Week ended -									
Aug. 8	70.0	---	55.6	115.2	120.4	107.9	112.8	110.1	113.1
15	70.2	---	55.6	114.8	120.6	107.8	113.4	109.9	113.3
22	69.4	---	55.2	115.9	121.1	108.6	114.2	110.3	113.6
29	67.8	---	55.1	117.2	121.5	110.1	114.8	111.8	113.8
Sept. 5	67.8	---	55.0	120.2	123.5	113.9	117.0	115.4	115.8
12	68.3	---	54.9	123.1	126.2	117.2	119.9	118.2	118.8
19	67.6	---	54.9	121.5	126.8	115.2	120.6	115.5	119.1

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate. October futures. 2/ October futures.

Table 3.- Wheat prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, January-August, and weekly September 1942

Date (Friday mid-month)	Hard wheat			Hard and semi-hard wheat		Soft wheat	
	U. S.	Canada		U. S.	Argentina	U. S.	Australia
	No. 1 D.N.Sp. 15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	No. 2 Manitoba Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	No. 1 Manitoba Montreal f.o.b. 1/	No. 1 D. H. W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Monthly							
Jan. 16	141.1	119	---	137.9	57.1	101.5	69.4
Feb. 13	138.6	119	84.8	135.8	57.1	101.5	69.4
Mar. 13	138.6	118.2	83.9	135.1	55.8	102.5	69.4
Apr. 17	128.5	119	84.5	127.4	57.1	96.5	71.9
May 15	130.2	119	85.4	129.0	62.7	98.0	70.6
June 12	125.5	117.9	86.1	123.9	62.4	91.0	70.6
July 17	123.5	118.2	93.3	116.2	64.3	100.0	70.6
Aug. 14	124.1	126.7	93.3	125.1	65.6	106.0	70.6
Weekly							
Sept. 4	127.3	126.7	94.3	131.5	65.3	114.0	70.6
11	130.4	126.7	94.9	134.0	65.3	116.0	70.6
18	132.4	126.7	94.8	134.4	65.9	115.0	70.6
25	137.3	126.7	94.9	136.3	65.3	116.0	70.6

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 28 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents.

Table 4.- Percentage of hard red, and soft red winter wheat in specified grades, average 1934-41, annual 1941-42
(Based on inspected receipts at representative markets, July 1 to August 31)

Item	Hard Red Winter wheat				Soft Red Winter wheat (Subclass Red Winter)		
	Sub-class	Average 1934-41	1941	1942	Average 1934-41	1941	1942
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Dk. Hd.	50	37	42			
	Hard	50	63	58			
Grade							
1		25	17	42	17	26	7
2		34	41	41	37	39	47
3		23	24	13	26	18	28
4		11	13	2	9	5	9
5		5	4	1	4	1	2
Sample		2	1	1	7	11	7
Special grades							
Tough		1	1	0	17	24	36
Light Smutty		1	0	0	2	3	1
Smutty		1	0	0	2	1	1
Light Garlicky					3	2	2
Garlicky					22	25	23

Table 5.- Percentage of hard red spring, and durum wheat in specified grades, average 1934-41, annual 1941-42
(Based on inspected receipts at representative markets, August 1 to 31)

Item	Hard Red Spring wheat				Durum wheat			
	Sub-class	Average 1934-41	1941	1942	Sub-class	Average 1934-41	1941	1942
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Dk.N.S.	98	99	97	H.A.Du.	95	93	87
	N.S.	2	1	3	A.D.	4	6	12
					Durum	1	1	1
Grade								
1 Heavy		11	11	15		---	---	---
1		29	45	32		42	27	15
2		17	22	22		39	48	43
3		22	19	24		12	13	19
4		10	3	5		4	5	8
5		6	0	1		2	2	7
Sample		5	0	1		1	5	8
Special grades								
Tough		0	0	4		1	4	13
Light Smutty		1	0	1		0	0	0
Smutty		1	0	0		0	0	0

Table 6.- Wheat acreage seeded, by regions, United States, average 1929-33, annual 1919-42
(Data for figure on cover page)

Year	Hard winter wheat region 1/	Spring wheat region 2/	Soft red winter wheat region 3/	Pacific Northwest region 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1929-33	27,629	20,386	11,348	4,904
1919	24,727	21,706	21,726	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	18,192	4,817
1921	23,830	20,426	16,429	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	16,448	4,268
1923	23,830	17,533	16,392	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	13,223	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	12,758	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	12,229	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	12,498	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	15,369	4,699
1929	27,228	20,650	11,421	4,940
1930	28,321	19,955	11,350	5,010
1931	28,429	19,072	11,526	4,347
1932	27,102	20,777	10,790	4,595
1933	27,064	21,476	11,652	5,628
1934	26,604	17,626	12,618	3,987
1935	28,124	20,648	13,380	4,098
1936	29,909	21,864	13,799	4,909
1937	34,861	20,603	16,806	5,132
1938	35,428	21,576	14,620	4,576
1939	28,268	16,537	12,175	3,678
1940	25,958	17,269	11,481	4,033
1941 5/	27,095	16,839	11,635	4,005
1942 5/	22,968	15,125	9,417	3,392

1/ Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado.
2/ Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.
3/ New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
4/ Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.
5/ Preliminary.

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